

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 8, NO. 44.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 25, NO. 2.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE PLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—AGRICULTURE.

Special Notice.

Agricultural exchanges and communications for this department, should be directed to "Oxford Democrat," South Paris, Me.

Farmers' Clubs.

Those, when properly conducted, are very valuable, as well as interesting institutions. Why is it that there is not one in every town in the State? Is it that there is not intelligence or interest enough among farmers in their chosen profession, to sustain one? Why is there not a Farmers' club in this town of Paris? Can any body tell?

We did not, however, take up our pen to write a homily on Farmers' clubs, but to call the especial attention of our readers to the report of the doings of one of these bodies, which speaks volumes in praise of the farmers in Minot and vicinity. We hope to hear often from the members. This club was the first to bring out the fact through our columns, that the Chinese sugar cane was not injured by freezing, that it might be frozen through the good part of the winter, and then make good syrup. This is confirmed by one of the Western growers, who says his was frozen solid twice before he manufactured it.

We bid our friends a hearty God speed in their work as well as "speed the plow."

The following letter from Mr. Satham, should have been inserted in connection with the pedigree of Young Silver. We publish it for the purpose of showing the manner in which the animal was brought up.

Oxford, Oct. 29, 1857.

Darius Forbes, Esq.—Dear Sir: I send you the pedigree of "Young Silver," which I feel will do your County much service. He is from an excellent family. I raised him upon skim milk about five weeks, of which he drank but little, when given him sour; therefore he was entirely weaned at the end of that time. He never had a pint of meal in his life, to my knowledge.

Probably I raise my cattle cheaper than any man in the country. I will not except any common cattle, as I like to have them improve after they go out of my hands, instead of declining, from being previously over-fed, which, in my opinion, has been a curse to this country. Forced feeding may be kept up, or the animal degenerates in appearance, or engenders disease. The quality of the Herd does not want forcing, while that of the Short Horns compels their breeders to force them, or they look miserable. This they know, which has induced them to adopt the course they have, in high feeding. But with all their forcing, they cannot hide their hollow crops, upright shoulders, and large paunches; and I should like to see the balance sheet of the breeders who "fatten" such cattle, at the end of each year. I know they must be rich men to keep it up, unless forced to a high price. These artificial prices will now be felt by men who cannot afford them.

I am dear sir, yours sincerely,

WM. H. SATHAM.

"Woolly Editor."

Alas! what want the printers make a poor shiner say next? We wrote with great gravity and decorum, and in the most saintly good faith, of our old friend the editor of the Maine Farmer, "worthy editor," but let when the paper came to hand, there it was—"woolly editor." What say to this, Doctor. Guilty or not guilty? Here is our hand, woolly or not.

Birds, Frogs, and Mice.

Many of our readers have heard of the famed battle of the frogs and mice. We witnessed a repetition of it to-day (6 mo. 17.) in single combat. A large green frog made an assault on a young nearly grown mouse, and after a struggle in which the latter made many loud complaints, the frog obtained the victory, and immediately made a meal of his opponent.

We hope the report of this battle will induce our readers to give proper respect and protection to the frogs, assisting as they do in exterminating such depredators as the mice have been the past winter. Much is said and written in favor of the birds; but frogs and snakes we regard as very useful, and more attention should be directed to their merits, as there is much prejudice against them; while the handsome appearance of birds gives them a great advantage, quite independently of their merits. There are however two birds, who do not get fair play on account of a similar prejudice. These are the crow and the hawk. The latter especially is eminently useful in destroying mice, and does not do a hundredth part of the mischief caused by some favorite songsters, who have comparatively few good deeds to recommend them. We like considered justice and humanity—not that which is controlled merely by fashion and fine colors. Let us protect the snakes and hawks.

Country Gentlemen.

A farmer in Piscataquis county, lost eight or ten bushels of choice apples from his orchard one night last week. He tracked the rascals by means of a peculiar shoe on their horse's foot, and after following them a dozen or fifteen miles, caught them, and recovered his fruit.

Cincinnati was a farmer, and the noblest Roman of them all.

PREFERENCES AWARDED BY THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CLUB, OF MINOT AND HEBRON.

At their Third Annual Cattle Show and Fair, at West Minot, Oct. 14th and 15th, 1857.

ENTRIES.

In the Stock Department there were entered two hundred sixty-nine head of neat stock, nineteen of Horses, seventy of Sheep, seventeen of Swine, and eighty of Poultry. In the Agricultural Department entries were made by fifty-five persons, numbering from one to sixteen to a person. In the Ladies' Department entries were made by fifty persons, numbering from one to six to a person.

PREFERENCES AWARDED.

PLOWING.

To Elias Perkins and S. R. Bradford, Hebron, first.
To Wm. Marshall and Melvin Allen, second.

PULLING OXEN.

To E. W. Brown, Minot, first.
To Moses Merrill, Minot, second.

DISTRICT TEAMS.

To Union District, for 16 yoke, first.
To W. Minot District, for 14 yoke, second.
To Little Hill District, for 8 yoke, third.
To Hebron Hill District, for 9 yoke, fourth.

PLANTING OXEN.

To E. W. Brown, Minot, first.
To Moses Merrill, Minot, second.

FARM STOCK.

To Fearing Willis, Hebron, first.
To Moses Marshall, Oxford, second.

WORKING AND MATCHED OXEN.

To Joseph Merrill, Hebron, for working oxen, first.
To M. J. Beane, Hebron, for working oxen, second.

OXEN.

To Moses Merrill, Minot, for matched oxen, first.
To Samuel Cousins, Poland, second.
To John Greenwood, Hebron, third.

FAT CATTLE.

To A. B. Dwinall, Minot, first.
To J. W. Clark, Minot, second.
To Elias Perkins, Hebron, third.

STEERS.

To Josiah Dunbar, Minot, for 3 year olds, first.
To John Whittemore, Hebron, for 3 year olds, second.
To Daniel Beane, Hebron, for 3 year olds, third.

MILCH COWS.

To Alvan Turner, Jr., Hebron, first.
To Moses Marshall, Oxford, second.
To Levi Whittemore, Hebron, third.

BULLS, HEIFERS AND CALVES.

To R. Prince, Minot, for 2 year old bull, first.
To Samuel Cousins, Poland, for 1 year old bull, second.

SWINE AND POULTRY.

To Wm. Lowell, Minot, for breeding sow, first.
To Samuel Watson, Minot, for breeding sow, second.

GRAIN.

To Stephen Atwood, Minot, for pigs, first.
To Wm. L. Bonney, Minot, for pigs, second.
To Miss Jane Harris, Minot, for braids, first.

SHEEP.

To S. L. B. Chase, Minot, for 40 ducks, first.

EGGS.

To E. C. Millett, Minot, for seed corn, first.
To Moses Marshall, Oxford, for seed corn, second.

FRUIT.

To Wm. Lowell, Minot, for greatest crop, 67 bushels ears on 90 square rods, first.
To John Greenwood, Hebron, for wheat and rye, first.

VEGETABLES.

To Joseph W. Chase, Minot, for greenings, first.
To L. Howard, Hebron, for greenings, second.

Wool.

To W. G. Millett, Minot, for baldwings, first.
To Osgood Robertson, Minot, for baldwings, second.

Wool.

To W. G. Millett, Minot, for black apple, first.
To O. Robertson, Minot, for black apple, second.

Wool.

To Comfort Crocker, Minot, for cat heads, first.
To O. H. Brown, Minot, for G. pips, second.

Wool.

To O. Robertson, Minot, for G. pips, first.
To O. H. Brown, Minot, for Noyes' apple, second.

Wool.

To O. Robertson, Minot, for Noyes' apple, first.
To Joseph W. Chase, Minot, for natural fruit, first.

To L. Howard, Hebron, for natural fruit, second.

To O. Robertson, Minot, for Roxbury russet, first.
To O. H. Brown, Minot, for Roxbury russet, second.

To O. H. Brown, Minot, for flat top sweeting, Lady's apple, Parker apple, Maine apple, Sheep's Nose, Portsmouth apple, Lane Sweets, and Golden Crab, first.

To E. C. Millett, Minot, for Pound Sweeting, and Moody apple, first.
To W. L. Bonney, Minot, for Fall Harvey, first.

To A. W. Fauson, Hebron, Blood-thirst and Hardscrabble Nonesuch, first.
To L. Howard, Hebron, Spang russet, Winter Sweet, and Sugar Sweet, first.

To O. Robertson, Minot, for Noyes' pear, first.
To E. C. Millett, Minot, for Bartlett and Cycle pear, first.

To L. Howard, Hebron, for Howard pear, first.
To E. Blake, Hebron, for grapes, first.
To L. Whittemore, Hebron, for Bell peppers, first.

To G. Beane, Minot, for tomatoes, first.
To G. Beane, Minot, for honey, first.

To W. A. Crocker, Minot, for maple sugar, first.
To L. Howard, Hebron, for drained maple sugar, first.

To L. Howard, Hebron, for maple syrup, first.
To A. Turner, Jr., for Chinese sugar cane molasses, second.

To Stephen Atwood, Minot, for Chinese sugar cane molasses, second.
To J. W. Chase, Minot, for Chinese sugar cane molasses, third.

To Miss Mary Parsons, Minot, for tomato catsup, first.
To Mrs. Wm. Lowell, Minot, for tomato catsup, second.

ROOTS AND GARDEN SAUCE.
To Wm. Howard, Minot, for white Lapland potato, first.

To J. Q. Atwood, Minot, for Beane potato, first.
To Benjamin Fauson, Hebron, for Carrot potato, first.

To Wm. Beane, Minot, for Table potato, first.
To John Freeman, Minot, for New Hampshire potato, first.

To R. Fuller, Minot, for Jenny Lind turnip, first.
To Stephen Curtis, Minot, for English turnip, first.

To A. Cushman, Minot, for cabbage, first.
To A. B. Bumpus, Hebron, for kohlrabi, first.

To W. L. Bonney, Minot, for blood beet, first.
To John Patch, Hebron, for turnip beet, first.

To Thos. Cushman, Minot, for carrots, first.
To Thos. Cushman, Minot, for parsnips, first.

To G. V. Jacobs, Minot, for W. C. celery, first.
To L. Dunham, Minot, for cucumbers, first.

To J. Freeman, Minot, for common pumpkin, first.
To G. V. Jacobs, Minot, for sweet pumpkins, first.

To R. Fuller, Minot, for squash, first.
To W. L. Bonney, Minot, for water melon, first.

To J. Greenwood, Hebron, for citrons, first.
To Miss Mary Parsons, Minot, for Indian bread, first.

To Mrs. Wm. Lowell, Minot, for Indian bread, second.
To Mrs. E. C. Millett, Minot, for butter, first.

To Mrs. J. Cushman, Hebron, for butter, second.
To Mrs. W. G. Millett, Minot, for pressed cheese, first.

To Mrs. L. Howard, Hebron, for pressed cheese, second.
To Mrs. E. C. Millett, Minot, pressed cheese, third.

To Mrs. S. C. Parsons, Minot, for firkin cheese, first.
To Mrs. W. L. Bonney, Minot, for brown bread, first.

To Miss Mary Parsons, Minot, for brown bread, second.
To Mrs. W. G. Millett, Minot, for brown bread, third.

To Mrs. W. G. Millett, Minot, for pressed cheese, first.
To Mrs. L. Howard, Hebron, for pressed cheese, second.

To Mrs. E. C. Millett, Minot, pressed cheese, third.
To Mrs. S. C. Parsons, Minot, for firkin cheese, first.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.
To Mrs. W. L. Bonney, Minot, for wool carpet, first.

To Miss L. A. Allen, Hebron, for rag carpet, second.
To Mrs. A. Cushman, Minot, for rag carpet, third.

To Mrs. L. Howard, Hebron, for hearth rugs, first.
To Mrs. Milton Robinson, Minot, for hearth rugs, second.

To Mrs. John Hilborn, Minot, for hearth rugs, first.
To Miss Caroline Lowell, Minot, for yarn rugs, second.

To Mrs. K. Glover, Hebron, for bed quilts, first.
To Miss Jane Harris, Minot, for bed quilts, second.

To Mrs. J. Willis and Mrs. C. C. Jacobs, for bed quilts, third.
To Mrs. Sullivan Woodman, Minot, for bed spread, first.

To Miss Harriet Fuller, Minot, for bed spread, second.
To Miss K. Glover, Hebron, for bed spread, third.

To Mrs. E. B. Fuller, Minot, for bed spread, second.
To Miss Jane Harris, Minot, for bed spread, third.

All the articles exhibited were of a kind that indicated a fine and cultivated taste, especially all the articles of needle work. We think the wrought work of all kinds superior to any thing of the sort we have seen at any other fair, and that the authors deserve great credit for their fine taste and skill in executing the work.

We notice the following articles:
Two raised work lamp mats, one made by Miss M. A. Cushman, the other by Miss M. L. Twitchell. We award the preference to the former.

One pair of knit lamp mats, very handsome, made by Miss M. B. Chase. Three crocheted work lamp mats, one by Miss Twitchell, and one pair by Miss Lucy D. Woodman, so nicely alike that we award to each equal praise. One specimen of embroidery stitch lamp mats by Miss Twitchell. Tufted toilet cushion and mat, by Miss Clara Fauson.

One cotton crocheted lamp mat, by Mrs. W. A. Crocker. One crocheted work tidy, by Mrs. W. A. Crocker. One wrought netted tidy, very nice, by Miss Caroline Lowell. One very nice crocheted bag by Miss Lucy D. Woodman. A piece of embroidery and crocheted collar, made by Mrs. Daniel Fauson. A lady sixty-eight years old, both of which were executed in a very neat manner, and would be deserving of credit if done by much younger hands. A Honiton work collar, by Miss Caroline Lowell; both the work and pattern of this collar display very fine taste in the maker.

Tamboo work collar by Mrs. S. C. Parsons. This was the nicest specimen of needle work which we examined. A Thibet lace embroidered with silk, by Mrs. M. Robinson, attracted our particular notice, very rich and showing much taste in the maker. Two wrought skirts, one by Miss Eliza Jacobs, the other by Mrs. W. A. Crocker. We award to Miss Jacobs the preference for best work, and to Mrs. Crocker for handsomest pattern. Three very nice handkerchiefs, wrought by Mrs. S. C. Parsons. One linen collar and wristers, by Miss Caroline Lowell. Fancy covered ottoman, by Miss M. B. Chase. One book mark, wrought with worsted and beads, very beautiful, by Miss Adelaide S. Howard.

A landscape picture, wrought with worsted, in perforated board, by Miss Jane Harris, a very beautiful thing and deserves notice.

A very fine pencil representation of South Paris, by Mrs. Calvin Buckman. Also one very ancient engraving presented by Mrs. James Jacobs.

A book case, filled with books, exhibited by Mrs. D. B. Sawyer, attracted our particular notice as being a beautiful article of furniture. Also a box, by same, the outside of which was ingeniously made of pine bars.

Of curiosities, there were but few specimens. Among them was a miniature vessel, by A. W. Fauson. The constructor must have possessed remarkable patience and perseverance. We noticed an egg within an egg, and concluded it must have been laid by old Grim's hen.

Handsome specimens of beryl and iron ore, were exhibited by Mrs. Cushman.

Of antiquities, a silver spoon, seventy years old, was presented by Mrs. James Jacobs. An Indian stone hatchet, found in this vicinity, presented by G. B. Atwood.

Mr. Stephen Curtis, exhibited a powder horn, made in the year 1749, and was used in the war of the revolution. It was an ancient looking article with names, dates, &c. curiously wrought upon the outside.

To Destroy Sorrel.

The request from W. S. B. of Norway, about Sorrel, induces me to give some of my experience in the matter. Our pasture lands are troubled with sorrel, and the only way by which we can exterminate it is by manuring, so as to encourage the growth of other things of a more profitable nature.

Gypsum is the most common manure we use. Gypsum is a sulphate of lime, and acts on soil in some chemical manner. "Sells chemically different, produce different plants"—so with soils on which sorrel grows. Any manure which will give grass or any crop a chance in preference to sorrel, will finally destroy it. We commonly put one bushel of plaster to the acre, but where our sorrel patches are, three bushels is not an uncommon application.

Sorrel likes a cold, sour soil, and such soils are those that have been over-cropped. Now, you hardly ever see a rich piece of land covered with this nuisance. Manure is the only thing which will keep up the soil to any degree of richness. Manure is the only thing by the use of which you can expect to grow good crops. Good crops grow at the expense of the weeds, and if good crops do not grow, sorrel or any other weed will take their place. The soil will produce something, and when not useful, it will worthless things.

I think if W. S. B. will keep to the principles of "feeding the land so as to have it feed him," he will rid himself of this nuisance. [Cor. of Rural New Yorker.]

St. Luke was a farmer, and divides with Prometheus the honor of subjecting the ox to the use of man.

Barns was a farmer, and the Mose found him at the plow, and filled his soul with poetry.

Washington was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life, and present to the world a spectacle of human greatness.

To these may be added a host of others who sought peace and repose in the cultivation of their mother earth; the enthusiastic Lafayette, the steadfast Pickering, the scholarly Jefferson, the fiery Randolph, all found an Eldorado of consolation from life's cares and troubles, in the green and verdant lawns that surrounded their homesteads.

New METHOD OF GOVERNING VICIOUS ANIMALS. Mr. D. F. Shannon, of Berkshire, Franklin Co., Vt., says that he has discovered a new plan for subjugating unruly animals, as follows: Put into a leather bag two or three pounds of stones, and tie it fast to the tail of the animal. He says he never has known one to jump a fence while undergoing such treatment.

Next to your friends, love your enemies, for from them you first hear your faults.

MISCELLANY.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

A STORY FOR BOYS.

Smash! went a pane of glass in the window of a small drug-store, as an iron hoop came bouncing against it. Up jumped the old gentlemen who sat behind the counter reading a newspaper, and ran to the door with the intention of catching the offender; but he was not so quick in his movements as the unfortunate owner of the hoop, and all that Mr. Beebe, the Druggist, saw, as he looked out, was a pair of heels flying around the corner.

"You young rascal," said he, as he shook his fist in the direction of the fugitive, "just let me catch you, that's all!"

But while he was wasting his wrath on the air, let us follow poor Charley Mann (for that was the window-breaker) as he ran towards his house.

As soon as he caught sight of his neat little home, with the clean muslin curtains, and a face behind them, which he fancied was his mother's, he stopped and said to himself, "This isn't right—phaw! what was I thinking of?" Then turning round he slowly retraced his steps towards the drugstore.

Mr. Beebe was not in a very amiable mood when Charley went in, and the iron hoop which the latter still held in his hand did not help to mend matters.

"Are you the boy that broke my window?" asked Mr. Beebe, getting up, and seizing his cane in a very threatening manner.

"Yes, sir, and I came to say that I was very sorry for it, and to know how much I am to pay you for a new pane of glass."

"You pay for it!" exclaimed Mr. Beebe. "I don't believe you ever had as much money in your life, as would pay for the glass."

"I've got two-and-ninence, sir," at the same time putting the money on the counter, "and I'll work for you and earn the rest if you'll let me."

"Can't your father pay for it?"

"I have no father, sir," answered Charley rather sadly.

"Well, can't your mother pay for it?"

"She is very poor, sir, and I should hate to ask her for the money."

"What made you run away, when you broke the window?"

"Why, at first," said Charley, hesitatingly, "I was afraid I should get a beating."

"What made you come back, then?"

"Because I felt that I was acting like a coward, and I knew mother would be vexed with me, and I thought I had better do right and run the risk of your cane, than do wrong and make mother sorry."

"Don't you call it wrong to break my window?"

"Yes, sir, because it was careless of me—mother says we are all apt to do wrong, and when we do we should atone for it; and I don't know what I can do except to give you all the money I've got, and try and earn more," and poor Charley looked sadly out of the broken window.

Now, the fact was, Mr. Beebe was not half so cross as he looked; he was very much pleased with Charley's conduct, and only questioned him to try him. "What is your name?" inquired he.

"Charles Mann."

"Where do you live?"

Charley told him.

"What does your mother do?"

"She takes in sewing, when she can get any, but she hasn't any to do for a long while," and Charley looked wistfully at his two-and-ninence.

"Perhaps she'll be angry with you for giving me that money."

"Oh! no, sir. I know she would rather I would."

"How old are you?"

"Twelve years old, sir."

"And what do you do for a living?"

"Mother wanted me to go to the public school, as long as she could earn enough to support us, but this morning she said she was afraid I should have to look around for something to do, as she couldn't get enough work."

"Well, Charley, I believe I'll take you into my store until you can earn money enough to pay for the window, but I'm almost afraid you'll be breaking the jars or bottles every day."

"I'll try and be more careful, sir."

"Well, we'll begin to-morrow morning, and now go home to your mother."

"Shan't I go to the glazier first?"

"Yes, do."

And off went Charley: his heels flying just as they did before, but it was a very different music this time. In the meantime, Mr. Beebe walked towards the farther end of the store, and opening a door which led to the dwelling part of the house, he called his housekeeper, Mrs. Morgan. A trim bustling little body appeared and desired to know what he wanted.

"Mrs. Morgan," said Mr. Beebe, "didn't I see you making some shirts for me the other day?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many have you made?"

This question rather flurried the little woman; she had never known her master to make such inquiries before, and she was afraid he thought she did not get on fast enough with his work, so she answered with rather a frightened look.

"Only three, sir; I have had to go so often to widow Browne's since her little boy was sick, that I—"

"How many more have you cut out, to make?" asked Mr. Beebe, interrupting her.

"Three more, sir."

"Well, I'm very glad you have not made more than three. Now, Mrs. Morgan, I want you to put on your bonnet, take a basket, and fill it with some tea and sugar and crackers, and any other little things of the kind you may happen to have in the closet, and take it to Mrs. Mann's with those three shirts for her to make."

"Don't I make your shirts neat enough sir? To be sure, I can't see quite as well as I used to when I was young, but when I get on my magnifying glasses, I see to stitch pretty well."

"You make them a great deal too neatly, Mrs. Morgan, and I think your eyes can be much better employed. Now, I want you to use them on this errand, and when you come home tell me all

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, DEC. 4, 1857.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
WM. A. PIDGIN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents strictly in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents in advance; two dollars at the end of the year. To which fifty cents will be added for every year which payment is delayed.

Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the proprietors not responsible for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

For S. M. PETERSON & Co., 10 State St., Boston, and 122 Nassau St., New York, are our only authorized agents for procuring subscriptions, forwarding advertisements.

Payment for all advertisements is held to be due from the date of the first insertion.

Communications should be directed to "The Oxford Democrat, Paris, Me."

Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

LOCAL AGENTS.

WM. B. LAPHAM, M.D., Bryant's Pond.
HENRY UPTON, Norway.

The Next Congress.

The thirty-fifth Congress will assemble at the Capital in a few days, to meet the responsibilities imposed upon them by the people. The black democracy will go there with a majority of about twenty over the Republican and American parties, consequently, they will be responsible for whatever may be done. We are aware that many of our political friends have expressed regrets that the Republican party is not in a majority in the popular branch, but in our judgment a candid review of the whole matter will satisfy any moderate politician, that in the end it will be found, that the great cause of human rights has suffered nothing from a temporary defeat.

The black democracy have the President, they have a majority in the Senate, hence if the Republicans had the House, they would be headed off in every movement by both of these co-ordinate branches of Government. This being the case, the Senate could and would upon all political questions non-concur, while, if any bill of this character could be passed by the House, the Senate, it would be vetoed by Buchanan.

This view of the matter conclusively settles the question that nothing could have been gained by way of legislation if we had the House. It is true the House in that contingency would have been a check upon the Senate, but we are not at all certain that under the peculiar position of things at the present crisis such a thing would be desirable. If the Republicans held the power in the lower House of Congress, they would to a certain extent be held responsible to the country. The black democracy would have so managed as to throw off of their own shoulders a certain portion of this responsibility. But now, it is otherwise. The blacks have the Executive and the National Legislature. They have brought upon the country the evils we, as a people, are now suffering. They can by wise legislation relieve the country to a certain extent of these serious embarrassments, and they will be held to account in the people for the right or wrong use of the power they possess.

Great and momentous questions will come before the next Congress. Some of these questions involve the fate of the black democracy. These very questions depend upon which course is pursued by the man who holds the reins of power. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." When we look at Buchanan's administration thus far, we find madness has ruled at every step. A blind fanaticism seems to have taken possession of him and his party friends. Usurpation, in its worst form has taken control of the man who directs. Buchanan is a tyrant, a usurper, a man, miserable tool in the hands of his masters, the negro traders. His cabinet is a conglomeration of fence-sitters and dog-in-the-mud. Taken together, they are a dark lantern clique of conspirators against the liberties of the country. Measures that will plunge the United States into a civil war and finally forever dissolve the Union, will by this treasonable Executive be urged upon Congress. They will not only urge them upon Congress, but by the force of executive power and influence, calculate to force them through. If members of the House can be bribed by gold, the public treasury will be plundered for this purpose. If they can be corrupted by official favor, and the assurances of office, the bait will be held out. The old Nebraska snail will be beaten over. All this will be attempted, whether it can be done remains to be seen. In our judgment any measure, however unconstitutional, unjust, infamous or wicked can be passed through the Senate, provided the negro-drivers demand it.

Can measures of this character be forced through the House? We fear they may. What can we expect of the black democracy that is decent or just? Look back upon the long list of Benedict Arnolds that turned up in the House on the passage of the Nebraska fraud? Have the American people forgotten the political Judases, who upon that occasion sold their constituents, and can they not see these men creatures, now the recipients of public favor at the hands of this Nero-like administration? Well, the whole responsibility is with that party. One leap more will land the whole party into political perdition. Let them take it if they dare.

Southern members of the black democracy will come up in a body and demand that Kansas be doomed under the acts of the recent (so called) Constitutional Convention in that territory. The President and his Cabinet will demand it. It will be urged as a party measure. Timid democrats from the North will first be coaxed, then bullied, and if these two appliances fail, caught up. Can enough be found who, like perjured villains will sell themselves, their constituents and their country, to make up a working majority? Judging from the past, what reason have we to hope against any such result? Yet we may be mistaken. If so, thank Heaven, and not the negro-drivers.

Judging from present appearance, the American people will witness either one or the other of two results—either Buchanan

and the negro-drivers, will succeed in forcing through the next Congress a series of measures that will be an end of the Federal Union; or there may possibly be enough northern democrats to hold back and act with the Republicans to defeat the treason. Again we say, let the black democracy be held to a strict responsibility. It is the last Congress that will probably ever assemble, in which that party will have every branch of the government. It may be asked, what shall the Republicans in the next Congress do? We answer, watch the enemy and fight him to the death in every wrong movement. Take no responsibility, take the initiative in nothing, keep close on to the heels of the enemy. If their opponents should happen in any measure to do right commend them, if wrong pitch into them.

Again, let our friends expose border ruffian rascals, send them out to the country. Let them stand like faithful sentinels upon the watch tower of liberty. Let them be faithful to the trust imposed upon them by their constituents, that upon their return to their homes, they may merit the plaudits of "well done, good and faithful servants."

High Treason of the Black National Administration.

Kansas Affairs at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

(Special dispatch to the New York Times.) At the Cabinet meeting to-day the President stated Gov. Walker's position on Kansas affairs. The Cabinet unanimously united with the President in favor of maintaining the action of Constitutional Convention in respect to the reference of the Constitution to the people, and to condemn Walker. The door to a reconciliation with Governor Walker's position is now closed, and a bitter contest between the two wings of the Democracy is unavoidable.

Senator Douglas has been heard from. As the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Act he will take hold ground in the support of Walker. This the President has not hitherto believed. Douglas holds that the refusal to submit the whole constitution to the people when they desire it is the clearest repudiation of the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

The above telegraphic despatch speaks for itself. Many democrats at the North who voted for Buchanan, believing he would deal fairly in Kansas matters now see how they were cheated. They now see popular sovereignty scouted at by Buchanan and his whole cabinet. A little squad of contemptible fellows, elected by fraud, and receiving not over a thousand votes in a territory containing at least twenty thousand voters, are allowed to hold a session and go through the miserable mockery of forming a State Constitution for the 100,000 inhabitants of Kansas, and without any provision for submitting that constitution to a vote of the people, send it up to Washington to be endorsed by Congress. This constitution recognizes slavery in Kansas to all intents and purposes, and contains a provision that it shall not be altered until 1865. It is true the question "Constitution with Slavery," or "Constitution without Slavery," is to be voted on, if the Free State men vote at all, they are by this form of submission compelled to vote for the constitution. The only consistent course for them is not to vote at all, which course, no doubt, they will pursue.

What an infernal outrage! Can its parallel be found? And yet Buchanan and his whole Cabinet approve it. It is now said that Douglas and the Northern black democracy will bolt. Wait and see. They may; but it is too much to expect. They will probably be lashed into submission. The Eastern Argus and other Northern papers are already down on their knees, eagerly inquiring of the Southern Nigger driving democracy what they must do to be kept in fellowship. Others who now show signs of manly resistance, will follow in the desert train, until the whole scavenger race are marshalled under the lead of the bloody tyrants. We hope for better things, but don't expect them. In our opinion, the people of this country have got to surrender their free government or fight. If so, let it come. The people are getting ready.

Great Men and Small Men.

Any one unacquainted with Congressional life, can form but a poor opinion of real greatness in either branch of Congress. Members of Congress go out to the country upon paper, their official standing and talents are exaggerated in the public press, the people look upon the picture thus presented and then form opinions. But how little do they know of character from these attempts at representation?

Some members of Congress gain for themselves a notoriety by their "much speaking," and not a few fancy this the only safe road to distinction and popular favor. In our brief Congressional experience we found it almost invariably true, that the members who talk the most, have the least influence in the body to which they belong. For example take McMullen of Virginia, who was always harranguing when he could get recognized by the Speaker, and sometimes when he couldn't, and compare him with Horton of Ohio who made only one speech for the whole Congress, and you would find the former powerless in any attempt to carry or defeat a measure, while the latter by quiet means would carry with him a host of friends; and yet how little is known of Valentine B. Horton and his Congressional career, compared with that of Fayette McMullen. Pike of New Hampshire made no speech for the whole Congress, yet few men members exerted a better influence or did more real labor. Barlingame of Massachusetts made but one speech for the whole Congress, yet that gave him a world wide notoriety, while Comins, his colleague from Boston, with some half dozen, is scarcely known, either in or out of his own State. Then how little attention is generally paid to Congressional speeches by members themselves! Humphrey Marshall and Henry Winter Davis from the South American side of the House, generally when speaking commanded attention, while Sned of Tennessee, Evans of Texas and Foster of Georgia, of the same party, could never get a corporal's guard to listen to their eloquence and forensic displays.

Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia in his sarcastic tirades, was almost always listened to, while the legal acumen and logical reasonings of Judge Warner from the same State were scarcely noticed. Ben Stanton of Ohio spoke often, is one of the strongest men in Congress, yet when compared with Howard of Michigan (who seldom opens his mouth in public discussion,) his influence was almost nothing. So we might travel on to almost any extent, making comparisons between living men, in illustrating the point we first stated. In Congress as in State Legislatures a great portion of the hard work is done in the committee room, and other places away from the public eye.

One thing is pretty well understood at Washington, to wit, that not a single Congress passes, but what some mighty men are magnified by the press into political giants, while others who possess real merit, and are in fact men of influence, get but little credit for it. In this country the hard work is done in a great many instances, makes and unmakes men.

There is one thing that gives members of Congress reputation at Washington, no matter to what party they belong, no matter whether they speak much or little, and that is "backbone." Members who twaddle and veer round from one side to the other, are inwardly despised by men of all parties. Compare Geo. E. Dunn of Indiana now dead and gone, with his brother-in-law from the same State, Will Cumbuck. The former was a man of splendid talents, yet his shuffling course upon the Speaker question made him almost the weakest man in the House, while Cumbuck, a young man only twenty seven years of age, had a strong influence, mainly because he always stood perpendicular upon all matters upon which he was called to act. We may refer to this matter hereafter for it is of practical importance to the American people.

Sunday Loafers.

We know of scarcely any class of men in the community who exert so pernicious influence in society as do those who instead of attending places of divine worship, spend the day in loafing around the streets, in the fields, and their neighbors houses. Parents, by pursuing this course set a dangerous example for their children to follow. The force of habit, as well as the force of example is strong. Hence, if parents neglect to attend church themselves, it is seldom their children go. Now if fathers desire to see their sons end their days in the State's prison or penitentiary, they can do nothing better to bring about this result than learn them by example to disregard the Sabbath. The records of crime are full upon this point. Men, by staying away from public worship upon the Sabbath do a positive wrong to the community in which they live. Ministers don't like to preach to the bare walls. One man by staying away from religious services upon the holy Sabbath, influences others to pursue the same criminal course of conduct.

Villages, where the institutions of the Sabbath are observed almost always flourish, while on the other hand those places where the evil of which we are speaking, are common, often drag along wondering why it is so.

Conscientious men, those who have a high regard for the religious and moral well being of their children and families, in looking for places of residence, where to invest their capital, avoid a Sabbath-breaking community as they would a moral pestilence. Young men, who spend their Sabbaths in congregating around the corners of the streets, in traveling from house to house, in strolling over fields, in hunting and fishing, are treading upon dangerous ground. They are traveling in no other path but the high road to vice, disgrace and degradation. To leave out of sight the religious bearings of this question, it is astonishing to us that so many in almost every locality, indulge in such shameful violation of God's holy day. Blot out the Sabbath, and we travel back to the dark ages, as a community we go back to savage life. Leave our houses of public worship desolate: let the soul-inspiring psalms of the church go by bell be no more heard reverberating among our hills and dales and where are we but in the misty darkness of comparative heathenism? To say nothing of Christianity, a refined civilization can never exist without a due observance of the Sabbath.

Sincere love of the Sabbath is one of the highest virtues that can adorn the human mind. Well would it be if all would imitate the heavenly spirit of the gifted Mrs. Hale, when in her "Harry Grey," she enthusiastically exclaims:

"Oh! welcome to the wearied earth,
The Sabbath resting comes,
Gathering the sons of toil and care
Back to their peaceful homes;
And like a portal to the skies
Opens the house of God,
Where all who seek may come and learn
The way the Savior trod."

THE NEW SENATORS FROM TEXAS. Messrs. Henderson and Hemphill, the newly elected members of the United States Senate from Texas, are spoken of by the journals of that region as "extreme State-right men," and "disciples of Calhoun."

Mr. Hemphill has been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, and General Henderson is well known as one of the most active intriguers in all the political schemes of the Southwest.

The Austin Intelligencer designates Messrs. Henderson and Hemphill as thoroughly independent, which, taken in connection with their avowed sentiments and position, may be understood to mean that they will hold themselves free to oppose democratic administrations, nominees, or measures, in case they do not agree with the peculiar notions of the new Senators. On such occasions the party cannot count on them.

GROCE'S BANK. The Bangor Jeffersonian says that the injunction against the Grocer's Bank, at Bangor has been made perpetual, and receivers appointed to wind up its affairs. The exhibit shows a large amount of resources above its liabilities. It advises persons holding bills on the bank, not to submit to a great deceit.

The injunction against the Hancock Bank at Ellsworth, has also been made perpetual.

Soundrelism of the Black Democracy in Kansas.

The following able article from the last Republic, under the signature of Edward Hunter, of New York, reflects our opinion of the rascals who made up what was called the "Kansas Constitutional Convention," so correctly that we substitute it for any thing we might say upon the matter.

We ask our readers to peruse this article, and carefully post themselves in the past villainies of the black democracy, watch their treason, and then be ready to act in any emergency that may hereafter arise.

"It appears to me difficult for any honorable man to read the accounts from the Lecompton Convention, and then turn to the distinct approval of its proceedings by the Washington Union—the organ of our Democratic Administration—without burning indignation. It is too much for any American citizen, educated in the principles of Republicanism and popular Government, to contemplate the atrocious villainy of that body of impostors! It is too much for any sincere Democrat—any truthful, just man—to reflect that a President of the United States, elected by the people—a man who wears a white cravat, and regularly attends divine service on the Sabbath—should allow a newspaper, representing his Administration, to declare that the acts of the Lecompton Convention are the acts of the people of Kansas. The assertion is a palpable and scandalous falsehood. No man does make it, or can make it, without feeling and knowing that he is uttering an untruth. There is no man in the United States, who reads the public journals of both all sides, who does not know that from the very beginning of the Lecompton movement, nearly a year ago, it has been repudiated with contempt by the great body of the people. There is no such person, who does not know that the so-called Convention assembled under the guard of United States troops; that its doors were surrounded by that hired soldiery during every hour of its sittings; and that, but for the support of the army, (composed chiefly of unnaturalized Irish,) the Convention would have been driven out of Kansas by its indignant population."

"No honest man can deny that the late spurious Convention was elected by a wretched minority of the voters. It did not even represent the alleged Pro-Slavery party. The creatures of the 'Legislature' which authorized the election, registered 9,000 voters, though the mass of the Free State population altogether refused to be registered, and were omitted from the lists. Of those 9,000 votes, the candidates for the spurious Convention received less than seventeen hundred! Some of the persons who pretended to be elected were and are residents and citizens of Missouri. Most of those who voted for them were also Missourians."

"These facts are notorious. In truth, they are hardly denied. If a corrupt and wicked Administration of the Federal Government had not debauched the public mind and lowered the tone of public virtue, it would have been impossible that a set of scoundrels, who had thus contrived to fast themselves upon a Territory of the United States, would have dared to assemble. Nor did these impostors dare to do it, until they obtained an escort of troops."

Now, gentlemen, I take the responsibility of declaring my opinion that it was the duty of the entire people of Kansas, or of any number of them, to break up that spurious Convention by force, and if that object could not have been effected by more moderate means, to have taken the lives of the miscreants thus gathering in flagrant conspiracy to deprive them of their liberties. I do not overlook the surrounding circumstances; I do not overlook the surrounding circumstances; I do not forget that a hired foreign soldiery stood guard over the conspirators. I say it was the duty of the people to act, at any cost, and any sacrifice, not excepting that of life itself. Nor do I reject the logical consequence of this position. I say, that if the Federal Government undertakes to assume and support this usurpation, civil war should instantly light up the plains of Kansas, the military should forthwith be driven out, and a Government of the people should be organized in virtue of the principles and the express provisions of the organic act of Congress. The Free State men have dashed and faltered too long. The rampant treason of Secessionism, Nullification, and Border Ruffianism, has been tolerated too long. Its insolence has cowed the nation. The crisis now requires action of the most startling kind."

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

"It is base treason to the cause of liberty, and law, and admitted right, to talk to the people now of moderation. Every step in the usurpation only serves to rivet the chains which the oppressors are forging. No true Free State citizen will dream of permitting the fraudulent election under its coup d'état majesty Calhoun, the Great Mogul of Border Ruffianism, to be held in Kansas. The Legislature, fresh from the breath of popular approval, should at once assemble, and provide severe and appropriate punishments for all who shall presume to act as judges or other agents in the affair. No man, in Kansas or out of it, doubts that the villainies of McGee and Johnson counties will be repeated, if this pretence of an election be tolerated, on a scale of unexampled impudence. In fact, the Washington Star, journal Administration organ, has already announced it. It declares that the Missourians who were falsely returned as voting in Johnson county on the 5th day of October, will be really there to vote on the 21st of December. And whether so or not, the Lecompton swindlers are doubtless already preparing returns of an overwhelming Pro-Slavery vote."

"But the people of Kansas must not fall into the error of expecting honesty, good faith, or justice, from either Mr. Buchanan or the Democratic party in Congress. The proofs are abundant, that whatever the emissaries of Slavery may do in the Territory has been accepted here in advance. In truth, the particular rascality developed in the closing action of the Convention was doubtless concocted here in Washington, and sent out to Lecompton for ratification. It is also quite clear to a practiced eye, that the article in the Union endorsing the

outrage was sent down from the White House, perhaps was even written by Mr. Buchanan."

"It is useless to argue the question any further. The simple matter of fact to be decided is this: shall the people of Kansas govern themselves, under a Constitution adopted by themselves, or shall they be ground down and trampled in the dust by the army of the United States? That is, and has been the only radical question of Kansas politics, from the beginning. Withdraw the army, and so overwhelming is the popular sentiment, that no man will dare whisper the words 'Slavery' or 'Lecompton Constitution' in Kansas. And so it has been since the real contest began. The ruffian levies summoned by Shannon and Woodson from Missouri as militia, commissioned to murder and pillage the people of Kansas, were but auxiliaries of the United States army, the advance guard of the regular invading force, and were subsidized and paid by the Government. Such being the facts, there would be no utility in showing that neither the Constitution as a whole, nor any part of it, is really submitted to the people for approval or rejection, as their judgments may dictate. They are not permitted to vote against the Constitution at all; and if they vote against and reject the specific clause avowedly establishing slavery, they will effect nothing, because other parts of the instrument embrace substantially the same provisions."

"There is, then, this alternative presented to the people of Kansas: they may peacefully assemble on or near the 21st day of December, and protest by their vote, or in some other form, against the attempted usurpation, according to touch the Lecompton frauds in any shape whatever; or they may, in this crisis of their fate, resort to *rationem ultimum populorum* in all times and countries when oppression becomes intolerable—that is to say, they may take up arms and defend their rights by force. Adopting the latter branch of the alternative, it will be their duty to prevent the pretended election ordered by the Lecompton conspirators, and, if necessary, to seize and temporarily confine all persons presuming to act by their authority."

"And when this distinct issue between Liberty and Tyranny shall have been made, may God protect the right!"

Kansas Matters.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that Gov. Walker, when he left Kansas for Washington, took with him all his personal effects, and the inference was that he did not expect to return. The writer says of the attempt to secure an extra session of the Kansas Legislature, and of Governor Walker's opinion of Kansas affairs, as expressed on board the steamer on his way eastward:

"The Free State Territorial Committee met in Lawrence a few days before we left the Territory and appointed a Committee of their own number to wait upon the Governor and urge him to call such a session to take action concerning the monstrous proceedings of the Lecompton bogus Convention. The Committee divided itself into two embassies, one going to Lecompton and the other to Leavenworth. The Governor was found at the latter place, or rather, at an embryo town just outside of Leavenworth and just inside of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation. I am sorry to be obliged to record that the Committee found the Governor drunk. They waited till his Excellency had slept off his potations and then communicated their business. The Governor said it was quite clear a special session ought to be called but he doubted his power to issue the call. He would examine the law and if he found it within the scope of his authority he would act in accordance with their suggestion."

The committee said they would remain in Leavenworth until the Governor could post himself up. They called the next day in season to learn the Governor had taken passage on the steamer Oglesby for St. Louis. So I am informed by a gentleman who came on board just as the steamer shoved off. The committee which went to Lecompton, found Stanton, and urged upon him the necessity of a special session. He agreed fully with their views, and thought that course indispensable, but of course declined to take any action on his own part while his superior was in the territory."

Gov. Walker has expressed himself very freely during the trip concerning the framers of the Lecompton Constitution. In point of fact the Governor has been much excited and horribly profane on this subject. He says that those bogus characters are "felons." He even alleges that they are liable to indictment at common law for conspiracy. A more beggarly and butcherly crowd of scoundrels, ruffians and assassins, according to the Governor, never assembled together on the face of the earth. His excellency renews this theme every few minutes with the utmost energy of cursing. I happen to know that the Governor's malodious rascality is richly merited, but I confess both surprise and admiration at the faithfulness with which they have been applied."

The writer further says:

"The excitement in Leavenworth on the subject of the bogus Constitution is intense. A meeting was held there last Saturday, which was addressed by Gen. Lane, Mr. Parrott, and other prominent Free State men. Mr. Henderson of the Leavenworth Journal, indirectly made his appearance in the Hall. The excitement and indignation was so great that the officers of the meeting had great difficulty in restraining the people from visiting him with the punishment of treason against liberty on the spot."

Another meeting will be held at Leavenworth on the 25th, to decide whether to vote at the Constitutional election, or fight."

An old Pioneer by the name of Joseph Crelio, residing in Portage City, has reached the advanced age of one hundred and seventeen years. He is a Frenchman, can not speak the English language, and has resided in the State of Wisconsin eighty-five years. He is yet hale and hearty. A slave woman, named Aunt Till, belonging to Captain Lewis Bessel, died near St. Louis on the 8th inst., at the age of one hundred and thirty years.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Taxation. Again.

During the period in which County Commissioners held their offices by appointment of the Governor and Council, and subject to removal, their duties were, mainly, very satisfactorily discharged. The presumption is strong that they acted under a due sense of responsibility. They know full well that, if they were regardless of their obligations to the people and faithful to their oaths of office, retribution was sure to follow. If no higher or nobler motive controlled, the law of self-preservation was sufficiently effectual. Not much cause for complaint is remembered. Our County affairs were conducted with a becoming regard to the principles of economy, and what was supposed to be the just requirements of the people. No charge was made against the County Commissioners that they sought business, ostensibly for the benefit of the public, but really for their own private emolument. During that period our County tax did not average more than five thousand dollars per annum, and the yearly compensation to County Commissioners did not, probably, on an average exceed \$250 to each. Whenever applications for new roads or for the alteration or discontinuance of old ones, were under consideration, a somewhat rigid scrutiny was instituted as to the necessity and expediency of the proposed measure. A *prima facie* case was required to be made out, and unless that was done, no further action was had, and the County incurred no expense.

In 1842 the Legislature provided by law, for the election of County Commissioners by the people. The first election under that law was in September of the same year. The persons elected entered upon the duties of office on the first Monday of January following, and were to continue in office three years. No power was reserved to the people or to the State Executive, by which either could interfere, in any manner, with Commissioners so elected. In their official conduct they were accountable to nobody—they were as independent as "the King, who can do no wrong." In fact, they could do just what (to use an inelegant but expressive phrase,) "they d—m please," saying, always, in regard to the admonitions of conscience.

Now if we look into the practical workings of this state of independence, we shall find that the County tax for the year 1843, was only five thousand dollars, and that, too, based upon the estimate made by the Commissioners of the preceding year. In 1844, the County tax was seven thousand dollars, an increase of two thousand dollars, in one year after the elective system went into operation. We need not stop to enquire what may have been the tax for the intermediate years. It is known, however, that for each of the years of 1845-5-6-7, the County tax was nine thousand five hundred dollars, (\$9,500.) These figures show conclusively that the expenditures of the County have been very nearly double since 1843. In the meantime, the area of the County, its population and valuation have been essentially diminished by the abstraction from its borders of Livermore and Turner, two of its most wealthy and populous towns. It is, moreover, by no means certain that these sums, amounting in the aggregate to THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and which have been assessed upon, and paid by, the people, for the four years above mentioned, will be sufficient to meet the drafts on the County Treasury. On the contrary, it is believed that the end of this year will disclose a pretty smart deficit.

The aggregate amount paid County Commissioners for services in the year 1844, was \$742.49. In 1845, the amount was \$1939.55. It is barely possible that more services were necessarily required of the Commissioners in 1845 than in 1844, yet it is difficult to believe that the excess of service was equal to the excess of payment, to wit, \$1197.06. In a future article, the character of various payments from the Treasury, may be considered,—payments having no foundation "in law, equity or good conscience"—payments made, not only without law, but against law—payments, the very foundation of which would make even Galphania blush with shame.

Benton on the Pierce Administration.

While Col. Benton claims to be a firm democrat, of the old school of politicians, who had some higher aim, in official position, than the mere advancement of party measures, he was never suspected of entertaining a very high opinion of the late administration. We believe, however, that he preserved a dignified silence upon all its measures, with the exception of the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise. We copy from a letter recently published, the following extract, showing his opinion of Franklin Pierce. He says:

"I am now well recovered, and working as usual, and expect to finish the Abolition next summer, and then to add another volume to the two of the Thirty Years' View, bringing it down to 1860, if I live that long; at all events, to the time of the Pierce administration, if we must call by his name an administration in which he was inept, and in which nullifiers, disunionists and renegades used his name and his power for their own audacious and criminal purposes. Respectfully,

THOS. H. BENTON."

FERNANDO WOOD DEFEATED. The New York Municipal election came off on Tuesday of this week, and resulted in the election of Daniel F. Tieman, by a majority of 5,000 to 10,000. Mr. Tieman is the citizen's candidate, and was supported by many leading democrats, such as D. E. Sickles, John Van Buren, &c. Whatever he may be, we do not see how matters in New York can be made worse, and the probabilities are that with the aid of the new police system, something like order may come out of even the city of New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, for December, has been received from the publishers. It contains a good variety of articles from the pens of some of the first authors in the country. If you wish to take a good magazine, send for it. We will furnish it, with one copy of the Democrat, for one year, at \$3.50.

Sup. Jud. Court—November Term, 1857.

JUDGE HATHAWAY, Presiding.

No. 151. Alfred W. Stearns, et al., vs. the At. and St. L. R. Co., for burning Chair Factory, at Snow's Falls, in November, 1855. On Friday, verdict was rendered for P'ts, and damages assessed at \$723.97. Walton and Clifford for plaintiffs. Barnes for defendants.

No. 338. Henckiah L. Austin vs. Horatio M. Waite. Action for slander. Continued on report. Randall & Winter, Walton for pl. Clifford and Stowell for def't.

No. 432. Loren W. Marston vs. Lewis Reed et al. Trespass—neither party. Harlow and Ludden for P't. Walton for defendant.

On Saturday the Court adjourned without day. The term continued three weeks, and the docket is pretty well cleared up. At the commencement of the term, Mr. Black being too unwell to attend Court, Eliza Winter, Esq., was appointed Clerk *pro tem*. The health of Mr. Black is now considerably improved, and he has resumed the duties of the office.

IMPROVEMENTS. The march of improvement in our village, still continues. Capt. Bemis has entirely refitted his store, on the corner of Court street, and given it a good coat of paint. The arrangement of the inside has been changed,—giving more counter and shelf room, which renders it decidedly the best store in town. This store, by its central position, etc. off the view of the body of the church, in approaching the village from South Paris, and has the appearance of supporting its spire. The ludicrous contrast, of an old building, surrounded by a tall, painted spire, with a bell, is thus removed. The Captain is entitled to the thanks of an appreciating public, for the change he has made in the looks of that corner.

On Lincoln street, Mr. Emerson Colburn is erecting a cottage house, with ell. He has chosen a style both convenient and ornamental, and does the work, principally, with his own hands. May he long enjoy the fruits of the industry of his early years. On Tremont street, Mr. Hubbard has just completed a small cottage house, for renting. We learn that he has disposed of one or more lots on the same street, to parties who design to erect buildings during the next season.

Many other improvements have been made, of less importance, but yet showing a general disposition to give the village a neat and attractive appearance.

BETTER THAN NOTHING. Since the discontinuance of the regular morning passenger train from Portland, a passenger car is attached to the freight train, which leaves Portland at 7 A. M. This train also brings a mail, so that we still receive a morning mail, though two hours later than heretofore.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR. On Saturday last, on motion of Hon. R. K. Goodnow, Peter C. FICKETT, LL. B., a graduate of the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the practice of Law, in the various courts in this State. Mr. F. is a young man of great modesty, but has good talents and ability, and has devoted more than ordinary attention to fitting himself for the profession. He has our best wishes for a successful and honorable career.

John Goodnow, Esq., of Lewiston, formerly of Paris, has received an appointment in the New York Custom House, and is soon to remove to that city, with his family.

A special meeting of the members of the Paris Hill Academy Association, will be held in the School-room of the Academy, on Saturday evening next. The object of the meeting is to receive and act upon the Report of the Treasurer; and to act upon such other business as may come before them.

Faulkner, who was sentenced to three years in the State's Prison, at the late term of the Supreme Judicial Court, was taken away last Friday morning, by an officer from Thomaston.

SMART WORK. Mr. Thomas Stearns, of the firm of Stearns & Co., Chair Manufacturers, at Snow's Falls, recently turned eight hundred bars for chair backs in forty minutes. When it is recollected that these pieces are turned, one at a time, and from separate sticks, the rapidity seems almost incredible.

MASS TEMPERANCE MEETING. The attention of our readers was directed last week, to the call for a County Mass Temperance Meeting, to be held at South Paris next Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon. It is the principal design of this meeting, as we understand, to form a County organization, to which the societies in the several towns within its limits, shall be auxiliary, and which, in turn, shall be auxiliary to a State Society. The necessity for some action which shall result in a greater security to society, by the better restrictions of the sale, and an improved sentiment in regard to the use of intoxicating beverages, is becoming sufficiently apparent to the most obstinate opponent of temperance legislation. What must be done, can only be determined by a deliberate and thorough survey of the field, by which to ascertain as nearly as possible, what are the wishes of the people in this respect. The attention of every friend of temperance is earnestly invited to the subject. It is not yet definitely known who of the speakers invited will be present.

The December number of the Lady's Book has been duly received. It contains, as usual, a rich variety of embellishments. Its literary department, always full and interesting, is seldom equalled by any periodical; and for ladies is never surpassed. Its two engravings "Christmas Eve" and "Christmas Morning" in this number, are worth the price of the Book for a year. A new volume will commence in January, affording the best time to subscribe. Price \$3.00. The Oxford Democrat and the Lady's Book may be had for \$3.50 per annum on application at this office.

We learn that Rev. H. C. Esis, of East Trenton, is to preach at the Baptist Church in this village, next Sabbath.

